THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1796. [N° 1806.]

NEWPORT: (Rhode-Island) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

Thomas Howland

Most reſpectfully returns his Thanks to his old Cuſtomers in particular, and the Public in general, for paſt Favours, and wiſhes to inform them, that he has removed from the Store he formerly occupied, which is now improved by Mr. JOHN BOURS, jun. to the Houſe and Store at the Corner of the New Church Lane, formerly belonging to Mr. Gideon Siſſon,

Where he has for SALE,

Juſt Received from New-York per the laſt Veſſels from Europe,

A large and Extenſive Aſſortment of

Engliſh and India GOODS,

Suitable for the preſent and approaching Seaſon,

Which he is determined to ſell, on as low Terms, as can be bought in this or the neighbouring States, Quality conſidered.

A L S O,

Superfine Flour,
Jamaica Spirits, } Per Hogſhead,
Weſt India Rum, } Barrel, or
New-England Rum, } Gallon,
French and Spaniſh Brandy,
Holland and Providence Geneva,
Teneriffe, Malaga, and Sherry Wines, per Quarter Caſk,
Bohea, Hyſon, Hyſon-Skin, and Souchong-Teas, per Dozen or lb.
Coffee, Chocolate, Pepper, Alſpice, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Cloves, Caſſia, Ginger, &c. per Dozen or lb.
Starch, Soap, &c. per Dozen or lb.
India Sugars, per Bag or lb.
Muſcovado Ditto, per Hogſhead, Barrel, or lb.
Indigo, per Caſk, Dozen, or lb.
Tar, per Barrel,
Salt, per Quantity or Buſhel,
Crockery Ware, per Crate,
Lampblack, Tea and Bar-Lead, per Cwt. or lb.

☞ Bees-Wax, Bayberry-Wax, Try'd Tallow, Flax Seed, Tow-Cloth, and Flannel, at the higheſt Caſh Prices, received in Payment.

Thoſe who are unacquainted with Goods, will be ſerved upon as good Terms, as the very beſt Judges.

Newport, November 21, 1796.

NOW LANDING,

And for Sale on LANGLEY's *Wharf,*

A Quantity of Freſh Alexandria Superfine and Common FLOUR, in Barrels and Half Barrels.—Apply to

GARDNER & DEAN—or
CHRISTOPHER FOWLER.

Newport, Nov. 21, 1796.

All Perſons who have Demands againſt the Eſtate of JONATHAN EASTON late of Newport, Eſq; deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit them.—And thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate to make Payment to either of the Executors.

JONATHAN EASTON, } *Executors.*
BENJAMIN EASTON, }

November 22, 1796.

WANTED,

A ſmart, active Lad, between Fourteen and Sixteen Years of Age, as an APPRENTICE to the Blackſmith's Buſineſs.—Inquire of the Printer.

Newport, Nov. 21, 1796.

Wanted, in a Family, a Wet NURSE, that can be well recommended.—Inquire of the Printer. *Nov. 22.*

TO BE SOLD,

A few Boxes of Hard Soap,

AT THE SHOP OF

GIDEON DAVENPORT,

On the LONG WHARF.

Newport, Nov. 21, 1796

WE the Subſcribers, being appointed by the Hon. Town-Council of Jamestown, Commiſſioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of JOHN WEEDEN, Eſq; late of Jamestown, deceaſed; and Three Months longer being allowed from this Date, by the Council aforeſaid, do hereby call on all Perſons, having any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, to bring in their Claims to either of us, at our reſpective Dwellings, within ſaid Term, or they will be foreclouded.

JOHN ELDRED
HENRY FOWLER.

All Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are hereby requeſted to make immediate Payment to

MERCY WEEDEN, *Adminiſtratrix.*
ARNOLD WEEDEN, *Adminiſtrator.*

September 22, 1796.

CLARKE COOKE

Informs the Public and his Cuſtomers in particular,

That he has juſt received from Boſton and New York, and has for Sale, in his Shop, next Door South to Meſſrs. GREEN and TILLINGHAST, in Thames-Street,

A General Aſſortment of Dry GOODS, ſuitable for the Seaſon.

And would likewiſe inform them, that he carries on the TAYLOR'S Buſineſs, in all its various Branches, with the greateſt Deſpatch, and hopes to merit their Favours by a ſtrict Attention to their Commands.

He has ſome Caſſimeres and ſuperfine Broad Cloths, of the firſt Quality, and moſt faſhionable Colours, with which he will ſupply his Cuſtomers on the loweſt Terms.

Newport, November 21, 1796.

STOLEN from the Subſcriber in Charleſtown Waſhington County, and State of Rhode Island, the 12th of this Inſtant November, A. D. 1796,

Two COWS,

One of which is Red, with ſome White on her Rump; has a Bunch on her right Side, the other a brown Colour, with a ſhort Tail; their Ear-Marks are a Crop off the left Ear, and a Hole in the right; both with ſhort Horns and with Calf.—If any Perſon will give Information to the Owner hereof of ſaid Cows, that they are alive, and of the Thief, ſo that he or they may be brought to Juſtice, ſhall receive TEN DOLLARS Reward, and all neceſſary Charges paid by

SAMUEL CROSS.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

A Few Hogſheads of Jamaica Spirits, of an excellent Quality, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,

A few Hogſheads of St. Croix RUM, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,

A few Hogſheads of MOLASSES, of a ſuperior Quality, for Retailing, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,

GIN, by the Pipe, Barrel, Caſe or ſmaller Quantity,

Jamaica SUGAR, by the Barrel

Bohea TEA, of an excellent Quality, by the Cheſt or ſmaller Quantity,

HYSON TEA, by the Half Cheſt, or Pound.

FLOUR, by the Barrel,

PIMENTO, by the Bag or Dozen Pounds.

Liverpool CROCKERY, by the Crate, or ſmaller Quantity.

Good and Sound BAR-IRON,

Raven's DUCK.

An Elegant New SULKEY, with a Leather fall back Top, and Harneſs complete—will be ſold for Caſh, or Credit—the Note payable at the Bank.

HE HAS FOR SALE,

SUNDRY DWELLING HOUSES, ſituated in different Parts of the Town.

He alſo continues to carry on the BAKING Buſineſs, in all its Branches.—He has now on Hand, a ſmall Quantity of SHIP and CABIN BREAD, which he will ſell as cheap as any imported, of equal Quality.

Newport, November 7, 1796.

COGGESHALL & BURDICK,

At their Shop, next Northward of Mr. James Lay or, and Co. Apothecary's Shop, in Thames-ſtreet,

HAVE for Sale, a complete Aſſortment of Men's BOOTS and SHOES, of various Kinds.

Alſo, all Kinds of Women's Stuff Shoes, and Morocco Slips and Sandals.

Likewiſe, a great Variety of ſmall Shoes and Sandals.

All Kinds of Shoes, made at the aboveſaid Shop, on the ſhorteſt Notice.

They preſent their Thanks to their former Cuſtomers, and hope for a Continuance of their Favours.

Valuable real Eſtate for Sale.

CONſiſting of Dwelling-Houſes, Store-Houſes, a large Diſtillery, and Lots of Land, ſituated in this Town.—For Deſcription, Terms, &c. &c. inquire of the Printer.

Newport, Auguſt 15, 1796.

RAN away from the Subſcriber, on the Night of the 15th Inſtant, an Apprentice Boy, named SOUTHWICK IRISH, about 19 Years of Age.—Had on, when he went away, a light colored thick Jacket, and blue Duffil Trowſers—is about 5 Feet 8 Inches high.—Whoever will return ſaid Boy to the Subſcriber ſhall have ONE CENT Reward, and no Charges paid.

EPHRAIM WEEDEN.

All Perſons are forbid to harbour or entertain him, as they will be proſecuted as the Law directs.

Nathan B. Miller

HAS FOR SALE,

BRANDY, in Pipes and Quarter Caſks, 1ſt and 4th Proof,
COFFEE, by the Bag,
MALAGA WINE, by the Quarter Caſk,
Freſh RAISINS,
PLAYING CARDS, by the Dozen.

LIKEWISE,

A ſmall Invoice of Spices, conſiſting of
3 Bales of CASSIA,
12 lb. NUTMEGS,
30 lb. CLOVES.

November 22

TIN OVENS,

Of a new Conſtruction, MADE and SOLD, by

JOSEPH MUMFORD,

Near the RED-MARKET,

Nearly oppoſite Mr. Thomas Green & Son, *the Sign of the* BUCK—*and next Door to Mr.* Benjamin Church.

WHERE he carries on his Buſineſs as uſual, with Fidelity and Deſpatch—and will ſell as CHEAP—*as can be bought in this or any State in the Union.*

The Convenience of theſe OVENS in roaſting Meat—or Cookery of moſt Deſcriptions—and by the great Saving of Fuel and Attendance required in Cooking, in the common Way, are ſufficient to recommend them to the Public.

Alſo, Tin Ware of all Sorts, by Wholeſale and Retail; Iron Ware of all Sizes, by the Pound and Yard; Sheet Iron Dripping Pans; Sheet Iron Stoves and Pipes, ſuitable for Shops and Veſſels Cabins.

Likewiſe GLASS LAMPS.

He gives Caſh for old Pewter and Lead.

Orders from the Country will be carefully attended to; and the ſmalleſt Favours gratefully acknowledged.

He returns his ſincere Thanks to thoſe who have favoured him with their Cuſtom, and wiſhes a Continuance of the ſame.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Godfrey Wenwood,

Superfine and Common Flour, by the Barrel, or ſmaller Quantity,

Miſtick and Philadelphia TILE, by the Dozen,

Alſo—MOLASSES, of the firſt Quality, by Retail.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT well-known Eſtate, the TAMMANY HILL FARM, late belonging to GODFREY MALBONE, Eſq; deceaſed, ſituated in Newport, Rhode Iſland—conſiſting of about 700 Acres of choice arable and paſture Land, within a Mile of the central Part of the Town of Newport.—This Eſtate is advantageouſly ſituated—plentifully watered—commands an extenſive Proſpect of the Town, Ocean, Country, &c. &c.—Has upon it Orchards, of the beſt engrafted Fruit-Trees; and Three handſome Farm-Houſes, in good Repair.—In the elegant and extenſive Gardens, belonging to the ſame, are ſeveral Fiſh-Ponds—Bathing-Streams, Summer Houſes, &c. &c.—Together with a Quantity of Connecticut Free Stone.—The Ruins of a large Manſion-Houſe, conſumed by Fire. For Terms of Purchaſe, &c. apply to FRANCIS BRINLEY, and WILLIAM HUNTER, Eſq'rs, at Newport, Rhode Iſland—Dr. LLOYD, or Mr. NATHANIEL BRINLEY, at Boſton—Mr. SAMUEL BRECK, jun. Philadelphia—or to RICHARD HARRISON, Eſq; at New-York.

☞ If this valuable Eſtate is not ſold entire, in a ſhort Time, it will be ſold in ſuch Parcels or Diviſions as to ſuit any Number of Purchaſers, that may apply to

FRANCIS BRINLEY, *Adminiſtrator.*

TO BE LET,

THAT elegant and neatly finiſhed HOUSE on the Point, formerly the Property of the late JOSEPH WANTON, Eſq; with the Wharf, Stores, Stables &c.—For Terms apply to

CHRISTOPHER TOWNSEND.

Newport, Sept. 12, 1796.

TO DYERS, CLOTHIERS, *&c.*

BEST Camwood, and Madder ground with other Dye Stuffs, for Sale, on reaſonable Terms, by

James Taylor & Co.

At their old eſtabliſhed MEDICINE STORE, oppoſite Mr WILLIAM LANGLEY's, in Thames Street, who have juſt received a freſh Supply of

THE
NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1796. [N° 1806.]

NEWPORT: (Rhode-Island) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

Thomas Howland

Most respectfully returns his Thanks to his old Customers in particular, and the Public in general, for past Favours, and wishes to inform them, that he has removed from the Store he formerly occupied, which is now improved by Mr. JOHN BOURS, jun. to the House and Store at the Corner of the New Church Lane, formerly belonging to Mr. Gideon Sisson,

Where he has for SALE,

Just Received from New-York per the last Vessels from Europe,

A large and Extensive Assortment of

English and India GOODS,

Suitable for the present and approaching Season,

Which he is determined to sell, on as low Terms, as can be bought in this or the neighbouring States, Quality considered.

ALSO,

Superfine Flour,
Jamaica Spirits, } Per Hogshead,
West India Rum, } Barrel, or
New-England Rum, } Gallon,
French and Spanish Brandy,
Holland and Providence Geneva,
Teneriffe, Malaga, and Sherry Wines, per Quarter Cask,
Bohea, Hyson, Hyson-Skin, and Souchong-Teas, per Dozen or lb.
Coffee, Chocolate, Pepper, Allspice, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Cloves, Cassia, Ginger, &c. per Dozen or lb.
Starch, Soap, &c. per Dozen or lb.
India Sugars, per Bag or lb.
Muscovado Ditto, per Hogshead, Barrel, or lb.
Indigo, per Cask, Dozen, or lb.
Tar, per Barrel,
Salt, per Quantity or Bushel,
Crockery Ware, per Crate,
Lampblack, Tea and Bar-Lead, per Cwt. or lb.

☞ Bees-Wax, Bayberry-Wax, Try'd Tallow, Flax-Seed, Tow-Cloth, and Flannel, at the highest Cash Prices, received in Payment.

Those who are unacquainted with Goods, will be served upon as good Terms, as the very best Judges.

Newport, November 21, 1796.

NOW LANDING,

And for Sale on LANGLEY's *Wharf,*

A Quantity of Fresh Alexandria Superfine and Common FLOUR, in Barrels and Half Barrels.—Apply to

GARDNER & DEAN—or
CHRISTOPHER FOWLER.

Newport, Nov. 21, 1796.

All Persons who have Demands

against the Estate of JONATHAN EASTON, late of Newport, Esq; deceased, are requested to exhibit them.—And those indebted to said Estate to make Payment to either of the Executors.

JONATHAN EASTON, } *Executors.*
BENJAMIN EASTON, }

November 22, 1796.

WANTED,

A smart, active Lad, between

Fourteen and Sixteen Years of Age, as an APPRENTICE to the Blacksmith's Business.—Inquire of the Printer.

Newport, Nov. 21, 1796.

Wanted, in a Family, a Wet

NURSE, that can be well recommended.—Inquire of the Printer. *Nov. 22.*

TO BE SOLD,

A few Boxes of Hard Soap,

AT THE SHOP OF

GIDEON DAVENPORT,

On the LONG WHARF.

Newport, Nov. 21, 1796.

WE the Subscribers, being appointed by the Hon. Town-Council of Jamestown, Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of JOHN WEEDEN, Esq; late of Jamestown, deceased; and Three Months longer being allowed from this Date, by the Council aforesaid, do hereby call on all Persons, having any Demands against said Estate, to bring in their Claims to either of us, at our respective Dwellings, within said Term, or they will be forecloled.

JOHN ELDRED.
HENRY FOWLER.

All Persons indebted to said Estate, are hereby requested to make immediate Payment to

MERCY WEEDEN, *Administratrix.*
ARNOLD WEEDEN, *Administrator.*

September 22, 1796.

CLARKE COOKE

Informs the Public and his Customers in particular,

That he has just received from Boston and New York, and has for Sale, at his Shop, next Door South to Messrs. GREEN and TILLINGHAST, in Thames-Street,

A General Assortment of Dry GOODS, suitable for the Season.

And would likewise inform them, that he carries on the TAYLOR's Business, in all its various Branches, with the greatest Despatch, and hopes to merit their Favours by a strict Attention to their Commands.

He has some Cassimeres and superfine Broad Cloths, of the first Quality, and most fashionable Colours, with which he will supply his Customers on the lowest Terms.

Newport, November 21, 1796.

STOLEN from the Subscriber in Charlestown Washington County, and State of Rhode Island, the 12th of this Instant November, A. D. 1796,

Two COWS,

One of which is Red, with some White on her Rump; has a Bunch on her right Side, the other a brown Colour, with a short Tail; their Ear-Marks are a Crop off the left Ear, and a Hole in the right; both with short Horns and with Calf.——If any Person will give Information to the Owner hereof of said Cows, that they are alive, and of the Thief, so that he or they may be brought to Justice, shall receive TEN DOLLARS Reward, and all necessary Charges paid by

SAMUEL CROSS.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

A Few Hogsheads of Jamaica Spirits, of an excellent Quality, by the Hogshead or Barrel,

A few Hogsheads of St. Croix RUM, by the Hogshead or Barrel,

A few Hogsheads of MOLASSES, of a superior Quality, for Retailing, by the Hogshead or Barrel,

GIN, by the Pipe, Barrel, Case or smaller Quantity,

Jamaica SUGAR, by the Barrel

BOHEA TEA, of an excellent Quality, by the Chest or smaller Quantity,

HYSON TEA, by the Half Chest, or Pound.

FLOUR, by the Barrel,

PIMENTO, by the Bag or Dozen Pounds.

Liverpool CROCKERY, by the Crate, or smaller Quantity.

Good old Sable BAR-IRON,

Raven's DUCK,

An Elegant New SULKEY, with a Leather fall back Top, and Harness complete—will be sold for Cash, or Credit—the Note payable at the Bank.

HE HAS FOR SALE,

Sundry DWELLING HOUSES, situated in different Parts of this Town.

He still continues to carry on the BAKING Business, in all its Branches.——He has now on Hand, a small Quantity of SHIP and CABIN BREAD, which he will sell as cheap as any imported, of equal Quality.

Newport, November 7, 1796.

COGGESHALL & BURDICK,

At their Shop, next Northward of Mr. James Taylor, and Co. Apothecary's Shop, in Thames-Street,

HAVE for Sale, a complete Assortment of Men's BOOTS and SHOES, of various Kinds.

Also, all Kinds of Women's Stuff Shoes, and Morocco Slips and Sandals.

Likewise, a great Variety of small Shoes and Sandals.

All Kinds of Shoes, made at the aboveaid Shop, on the shortest Notice.

They present their Thanks to their former Customers, and hope for a Continuance of their Favours.

Valuable real Estate for Sale.

CONsisting of Dwelling-Houses, Store-Houses, a large Distillery, and Lots of Land, situated in this Town.—For Description, Terms, &c. &c. inquire of the Printer.

Newport, August 15, 1796.

RAN away from the Subscriber, on the Night of the 15th Instant, an Apprentice Boy, named SOUTHWICK IRISH, about 19 Years of Age.—Had on, when he went away, a light coloured thick Jacket, and blue Duffil Trowsers—is about 5 Feet 8 Inches high.——Whoever will return said Boy to the Subscriber, shall have ONE CENT Reward, and no Charges paid.

EPHRAIM WEEDEN.

All Persons are forbid to harbour or entertain him, as they will be prosecuted as the Law directs.

Newport, Nov. 21, 1796.

Nathan B. Miller

HAS FOR SALE,

BRANDY, in Pipes and Quarter Casks, 1st and 4th Proof,
COFFEE, by the Bag,
MALAGA WINE, by the Quarter Cask,
Fresh RAISINS,
PLAYING CARDS, by the Dozen.

LIKEWISE,

A small Invoice of Spices, containing
3 Bales of CASSIA,
12 lb. NUTMEGS,
30 lb. CLOVES.

November 22

TIN OVENS,

Of a new Construction, MADE and SOLD, by

JOSEPH MUMFORD,

Near the RED-MARKET,

Nearly opposite Mr. Thomas Green & Son, *the Sign of the* BUCK—*and next Door to Mr.* Benjamin Church.

WHERE he carries on his Business as usual, with Fidelity and Despatch——and will sell as CHEAP—*as can be bought in this or any State in the Union.*

The Convenience of these OVENS in roasting Meat—or Cookery of most Descriptions—and by the great Saving of Fuel and Attendance required in Cooking, in the common Way, are sufficient to recommend them to the Public.

Also, Tin Ware of all Sorts, by Wholesale and Retail; Iron Ware of all Sizes, by the Pound and Yard; Sheet Iron Dripping Pans; Sheet Iron Stoves and Pipes, suitable for Shops and Vessels Cabins.

Likewise GLASS LAMPS.

He gives Cash for old Pewter and Lead.

Orders from the Country will be carefully attended to, and the smallest Favours gratefully acknowledged.

He returns his sincere Thanks to those who have favoured him with their Custom, and wishes a Continuance of the same.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Godfrey Wenwood,

Superfine and Common Flour,

by the Barrel, or smaller Quantity,
Mistick and Philadelphia TILE, by the Dozen,
Also—MOLASSES, of the first Quality, by Retail.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT well-known Estate, the TAMANY HILL FARM, late belonging to GODFREY MALBONE, Esq; deceased, situated in Newport, Rhode Island—consisting of about 700 Acres of choice arable and pasture Land, within a Mile of the central Part of the Town of Newport.—This Estate is advantageously situated—plentifully watered—commands an extensive Prospect of the Town, Ocean, Country, &c. &c.——Has upon it Orchards, of the best engrafted Fruit-Trees; and Three handsome Farm Houses, in good Repair.——In the elegant and extensive Gardens, belonging to the same, are several Fish-Ponds—Bathing-Streams, Summer Houses, &c. &c.—Together with a Quantity of Connecticut Free-Stone.—The Ruins of a large Mansion-House, consumed by Fire. For Terms of Purchase, &c. apply to FRANCIS BRINLEY, and WILLIAM HUNTER, Esq'rs, at Newport, Rhode Island—Dr. LLOYD, or Mr. NATHANIEL BRINLEY, at Boston—Mr. SAMUEL BRECK, jun. Philadelphia—or to RICHARD HARRISON, Esq; at New-York.

☞ If this valuable Estate is not sold entire, in a short Time, it will be sold in such Parcels or Divisions as to suit any Number of Purchasers, that may apply to

FRANCIS BRINLEY, *Administrator.*

TO BE LET,

THAT elegant and neatly finished HOUSE, on the Point, formerly the Property of the late JOSEPH WANTON, Esq; with the Wharf, Stores, Stables, &c.—For Terms apply to

CHRISTOPHER TOWNSEND.

Newport, Sept. 12, 1796.

TO DYERS, CLOTHIERS, &c.

BEST Camwood, and Madder ground with other Dye Stuffs, for Sale, on reasonable Terms, by

James Taylor & Co.

At their old established MEDICINE STORE, opposite Mr. WILLIAM LANGLEY's, in Thames Street, who have just received a fresh Supply of best SALT PETRE

A[illegible], *November 2, 1796.*

From the NEW-YORK DAILY ADVERTISER, *of Nov.* 17.

FOR ſome time paſt it has been inſinuated, aſſerted, and even printed in America, that there is no ſuch thing as national gratitude. This propoſition is one, among many others, whoſe truth it may not be unintereſting to inveſtigate; and whatever are the motives which have given birth to it, the intentions which it veils, or the acts which it attempts to cover, I propoſe to diſcuſs briefly, and in a general way, without reference to one nation or another, to avoid giving the argument any appearance of party ſpirit.

If the propoſition is preſented as a fact, as a mere obſervation, or as a moral reflexion, it is incontroverſable, of all the virtues attributable to human nature, the moſt rare is gratitude. Many moraliſts have reflected before the preſent day, that whoever confers an obligation adds to the number of the ungrateful, and perhaps makes himſelf an enemy; and experience has ſhewn, that there are few to be excepted from this bitter ſentence. If, then, gratitude ſo ſeldom takes place, between man and man, it is ſtill leſs to be looked for between nations and an individual, or between nation and nation; for nations are aſſemblages of individuals, whoſe paſſions, as we find in the hiſtory of the paſt, as well as that of the preſent age, are but too often at the diſpoſal of whoever is willing to miſlead them.

But if the propoſition, as would appear probable, is advanced as a doctrine, or as a political dogma, it is far from being ſelf-evident; I will even venture to ſay, that it is untrue as illiberal.

The doctrine which proſcribes the gratitude of the citizens of the United States is chiefly founded on the two following maxims:

The firſt is, that a nation is a body politic which ought to be free from every ſpecies of ſentiment, whoſe conſequences might be hurtful to its intereſts; but in the firſt place, this political body is compoſed of men whom no law, no decree, no power whatſoever, can deprive of the faculties of ſenſation and memory. It is, when a nation, through the medium of thoſe by whom it has choſen to be governed, takes ſome public and general determination, and then only, that it is a body politic. But when a few or many, or even the whole of thoſe individuals, employ the faculty of ſentiment or underſtanding which belong to them as men, it is no longer a body politic. Add to this, where is the nation in which thoſe who influence it, do not ſeek to keep up the ſentiment of glory and of honour? Such ſentiments, however, though often the exciting cauſe of great virtues, are to the full as often the cauſes of great diſorders and injuſtice. Who is ignorant, for inſtance, that the principle of national honour, in the ſenſe in which it has been hitherto underſtood, has been in every ſyſtem of government as frequent as it is a frivolous cauſe of the wars, and of courſe, the ruin of nations? The ſentiment of juſtice, which no one will deny ought to be inſtilled into a people, may likewiſe be followed by diſadvantageous conſequences; will any one, however, dare to advance the maxim, that a nation has liberty to break her engagements whenever ſhe finds her intereſt incompatible with good faith? Surely no one. The infraction of a treaty, even of a really diſadvantageous one, which has not been preceded by every amiable endeavour to obtain by negociation redreſs of the evils evidently reſulting from it, would deprive a nation, guilty of ſuch an act of that conſideration and eſteem which forms its principal and moſt laſting ſtrength, and would thus be hurtful to its intereſts, rightly underſtood. Shall the exiſtence of national morality be now called in queſtion? but I admit that a nation ought never to act againſt its true intereſts; that it ought never to be hurried on by the feelings and diſpoſitions of the individuals which compoſe it, to any ſtep which might be prejudicial to, or even compromiſe it. I acknowledge moſt ſincerely this political truth, and I will add further that, then, the duty of every government is to put the principle ſtrictly into practice, and that in America where inſtruction is more generally diffuſed, where their judgments are more exact, and their paſſions leſs exalted than in any other country (I ſpeak of the maſs of the people) and where proclamations, addreſſes, publications of all kinds, may be iſſued with the greateſt eaſe, every wiſe and prudent maxim, which has for its object the public good, and is clearly laid down and proved, will be generally adopted; and of courſe the evil, which might flow from the good diſpoſitions of individuals, are leſs dangerous than in any other quarter of the globe.

The ſecond principle on which the new doctrine reſts is, that nations in the ſervices which they render each other, have no other object, than their own intereſt, and ſeek to be uſeful only to themſelves, whence it is concluded, that the intereſts of the nation to which ſervice has been rendered, forming no part of the motives of the nation which affords its gratitude, has no foundation and would be folly. This reſearch into the motives of the ſervices done to us, is not of new invention; at all times, men have found pretexts to forget the favours they had received, and to enjoy them without remembering them. At all times likewiſe, ſome have been found who have fixed their attention ſolely on the ſervice itſelf, and in their enjoyment, never left their recollection; & at all times, in fine, it ſeems that the general opinion has been moſt in favour of the latter claſs. But let us go further; ſeveral moraliſts have advanced, that private intereſt is, without exception, the principle of every action and ſentiment of man, even of the ſtrongeſt inſtances of parental tenderneſs, of filial piety and conjugal affection. That the imperious neceſſity of acting in this or that particular manner, which they find in their heart, determines all their actions, and conſequently, that when men appear to act with the greateſt generoſity and diſintereſtedneſs, they do no more than obey their ſentiments, and, of courſe, ſerve their own intereſt. It is not my object to diſcuſs the propoſition, which is purely metaphyſical. But were it even true, where is the father, where is the huſband, who, indebted for the life of his children, or his wife, to the devoted exertions of a man, who has delivered them from aſſaſſins, or from fire, would think himſelf excuſed in his ingratitude, becauſe this man in expoſing himſelf to the danger, did no more than obey the feeling of his heart. I will go ſtill further; a man of ſmall fortune, has his little property attacked by a man of opulence, his cauſe is evidently a juſt one; but he is deſtitute of the means neceſſary to ſupport a long and expenſive law-ſuit, he is on the point of ſinking under the oppreſſion and avidity of his perſecutor. A third perſon intervenes, who aſſiſts him with his purſe and his advice, and affords him the means of defence; he gains his cauſe.—Will ſuch a perſon make reſearches to find out that the man, to whom he owes the ſupport of his fortune, was the mortal and inveterate enemy of his aggreſſor; and if he diſcovers in this research, a motive to forget the benefit, will not the opinion of every man of probity, contain his condemnation?—But to give an example, ſtill more likely to be felt, in the country we inhabit, the important ſervices rendered to America by George Waſhington, are known by every one.—No one is ignorant of the courage, the prudence, the perſeverance, the ability, with which he combatted and overcame every kind of obſtacle which ſtarted up, during the ſtruggle for Independence.—His devotedneſs to whatever he conſiders as the intereſt of his country, cannot be doubted, even by thoſe who believe him ſuſceptible of error, and the conſequence has been the never failing expreſſion of the public gratitude. It is the preſent day, that a great number of his ſervices of ancient date, his cotemporaries, if he has any, inquiring into the principle of his actions, ſhould pretend to diſcover that it was nothing more than ambition, and the love of glory, and of courſe, perſonal intereſt, and ſhould attempt, in this manner, to make America refuſe the gratitude ſhe pays him, would not ſuch attempts be followed by the public cenſure and the puniſhment of the doctrine I am combatting, themſelves cry ſhame on it? and notwithſtanding the queſtion in this caſe, is with reſpect to gratitude purely national.

From this ſeries of arguments which, unleſs I miſtake, are ſtriking, it follows, that the remembrance of ſervices received, and the ſentiments which naturally follow, may, I will even ſay, ought to exiſt among nations as well as the ſentiments of juſtice, and of honour, of which they are conſequences, and that the reſearch into the motives which give riſe to theſe ſervices, is nothing but a ſubterfuge, employed by thoſe who wiſh to enjoy, without being grateful. But the gratitude which penetrates him who feels it with ſentiments of affection and preference for the perſon who has done him kindneſs, which diſpoſes him to ſerve that perſon with all his ſtrength, does not draw him on to any ſtep which his moral ſenſe and his reaſon diſapprove. In being grateful he does not become the accomplice of his benefactors; he does not ſacrifice his honour to him, the intereſt of his family, nor the ſecret of his friend. Gratitude would be then a vice, and it is a virtue.

The remembrance in which one nation holds the important ſervices it has received from another nation, involves no obligations of a more frightful nature. It does not by any neceſſity draw it into wars fatal to the intereſt of the ſtate, into any diſadvantageous or humiliating treaty, and perhaps in examining thoſe treaties where advantages have been ſtrongly conteſted, it will not be found that national gratitude has been either their cauſe or even their pretext.

Finally, gratitude does not compromiſe the independence of a nation. Independence is, with reſpect to nations, what liberty is for individuals, the moſt impreſcriptible of rights, the moſt precious of bleſſings, that which they can never give up voluntarily, without ceaſing to exiſt with honour. A nation ought never, under any pretext, to render itſelf dependent upon another, not upon that which has powerfully aſſiſted it to regain its liberty, nor even upon that which diſputed it with the greateſt violence.

Such is, it appears to me, the true doctrine of national gratitude, and that of courſe, which ought to be taught to the people, and which we might hope to teach them with the greateſt profit.

But to tell them, that they ought to retain no gratitude towards a nation, whoſe ſervices they are acquainted with, and eſtabliſh ingratitude as a principle, is in fact to endeavour to inſtill into them principles worſe than liberal, and beſides the attempt would be uſeleſs, for ungenerous minds, gratitude is the ſame with recollection.

I might extend this diſcuſſion much further, but it ſeems to be already extended ſufficiently for the end propoſed, and perhaps too much ſo, for an article in a newspaper.

I am neither a Frenchman, nor an American: If I was a Frenchman, I ſhould perhaps have treated the ſubject with more indifference. If I was an American, I might have treated it with more warmth.—I am a friend to America and to Truth, a friend to juſt reaſoning, a man, in fine, who far from fearing without pain a people yet young and generally pure in its morals, led aſtray by bad principles, am deſirous to ſee the people of the old world, whom ſo many ages, ſo many abuſes, ſo many defects of government have corrupted, return, through the medium of liberty and good laws, to ſound political focus, that is, to accurate principles of morality and juſtice; in the conſtant obſervance of which they might find, at the ſame time, their intereſt and happineſs.

COLOGNE, Sept. 27

General Kleber yeſterday attacked and defeated the Auſtrians at the Sieg. At the departure of the Courier, a great number of priſoners had been brought into the town, and the whole army was in motion, and directing their march towards the enemy's army. This intelligence may be relied on.

PARIS, October 5.

The army of the Empreſs of Ruſſia, conſiſting of between 40 and 50,000 men which was marching to aſſiſt the Emperor, has been ordered back. The Emperor is very much chagrined at this diſappointment, but it is as yet impoſſible to aſcertain the cauſe of it.

It is expected that a declaration of war will take place between us and Sweden. We hear from Stockholm, that Parchel, the French Miniſter, and his Secretary, Marivaux, have been ordered to quit Stockholm.

There is a great mortality amongſt the French troops in Italy. The hoſpitals of Placenza, Milan, Lodi, Verona, &c. are full of ſick. In the firſt city, there were 4000 ſick; and 217 died on the 23d of Auguſt within eleven hours.

The Pope has already ſent to the French Republic a contribution of two millions of Roman Crowns, which we ſuppoſe is more than the amount of all the profits ariſing from the ſale of indulgencies within the Catholic See ſince the period of the Revolution.—Such is the viciſſitude of human affairs; he who was formerly in the habit of ſelling pardon to others, is now compelled to purchaſe his own peace.

LONDON, September 29.

On Wednesday Earl Macartney kiſſed the King's hand on being appointed Governor of the Cape of Good-Hope, as did Sir Sylveſter Douglas, Eſq; as Deputy-Governor.

PHILADELPHIA, November 21.

On Friday laſt arrived the ſhip Fanny, Capt. Watts, from Rotterdam, whence he ſailed the 27th Sept. in company with the ſhips Preſident, Smith, and Margaret, Coward, both for Baltimore, and the barque ——, Cummings of Newburyport, for Bourdeaux; left at Rotterdam the brig Amiable Matilda, Williams, of Philadelphia.—On the 27th and 28th he was boarded by two Britiſh frigates, and treated civilly. From the 23d to the 25th an embargo was laid on all veſſels at Rotterdam, to give an opportunity to ſeveral ſhips of war to go out, when they were to join the French and Dutch fleets at Helvoetſluys; from whence they were to go round to Dunkirk, where it was ſaid they would make their rendezvous.

Eleven Britiſh tail of the line were in the North Seas.

Capt. Beggs, of the ſhip Joanna, 56 days from Lisbon. Previous to his ſailing the Britiſh had ſent in there, five Spaniſh veſſels, one of them very rich, under Spaniſh colors not being reverſed on the Britiſh over them. They were immediately given up to their right owners by order of government.

Extract of a letter from Meſſrs. John Bulkely and Son, of Liſbon, dated 14th Sept. 1796, to a merchant in this city.

"Reſpecting politics, the late apprehenſions of a war, between England and Spain, are diminiſhed, the latter having taken off the embargo on the Britiſh packets, and theſe are to continue to ſail in turns as uſual, our court is continuing to arrange matters with the French Republic, and a general peace is thought to be negociating—Flour 8 Mille per barrel.

SIR,

A number of the merchants of this city, together with the directors of the inſurance companies of North-America and and Pennſylvania, impreſſed with a high ſenſe of your humane and generous conduct, in reſcuing the paſſengers and crew of the ſhip Aurora, from inevitable death, as well as for your diſintereſted behaviour after having landed them, have requeſted us to preſent you, in their names with a piece of plate, of the value of four hundred dollars —We hope you will accept of it, as a mark of the reſpect and approbation of your fellow citizens.

We are, with eſteem, Sir,
Your moſt obedient ſervants,
THOMAS FITZSIMONS,
CONYNGHAM, NESBIT and Co.
WILLIAM CRAMOND.

Captain JOHN HODGE, of the ſhip SEDGLEY.

Philadelphia, November 19, 1796.

GENTLEMEN

I am honoured with your letter of this day, preſenting to me on behalf of the merchants and inſurance offices of Philadelphia, a piece of plate, as a mark of their approbation of my conduct towards the paſſengers and crew of the ſhip Aurora.—I felt ſufficient ſatisfaction, in the reflection of having been inſtrumental in ſaving the lives of fellow men, who would have otherwiſe periſhed; but as public notice has in Europe, been taken of my conduct on that occaſion, it is particularly grateful to my feelings, that my own country has conſidered it deſerving of remembrance, and even a reward, which I accept with every ſenſation that ſuch diſtinguiſhed honor naturally excites.

I am, with the higheſt reſpect,
Gentlemen,
Your moſt obliged, and
Moſt obedient ſervant,
JOHN HODGE,
Maſter of the ſhip Sedgley.

November 23.

IMPORTANT.

Yeſterday, at a late hour, we received by the ſhip Deſpatch, Paris papers to the 14th October inclusive. We have only time to give a ſhort ſummary of their important contents:

The army of Italy have taken Mantua on the 30th of September, and the citadel is blocked up.

A column of the army of the Rhine and Moſſelle defeated the Auſtrians on the 30th September and firſt of October near Buchau, took two ſtands of colours, ſix pieces of artillery, and above 5000 priſoners.

A treaty of peace between the French Republic and the King of Naples, was ſigned at Paris on the 11th October. The King excludes the Engliſh from his ports and grants great commercial advantages to the republicans.

Mr. Harris, now Lord Malſburg, as the French Journaliſt calls him, is the perſon ſent to France by the Britiſh government, and is hourly expected at Paris.

The Archduke's army did not undertake any thing from the 17th to the 28th Sept. Kleber attacked and defeated the Auſtrians during that time in ſeveral partial engagements. On the 29th, the Archduke attacked the famous tete-de-pont near Neuwied, on the right bank of the Rhine; but was repulſed with great loſs. On the 30th Sept. the Archduke left the Lower Rhine and the Mein with 15,000 men in order to prevent being ſurrounded by Moreau; he left the command of his powerful army to Gen. Werneck.

The official accounts from the Army of the Sambre and Meuſe do not reach further than the 29th of Sept. when the diviſions of Hardy, Lefevre and Championnet purſued three Auſtrian Columns beyond the river Sels. Bournonville had taken the command in chief of the Army, and there was every probability that this army would ſoon drive the Auſtrians from the Lahn and the Mein.

The army of Italy had been ſucceſsful, as appears by the following deſpatch.

Extract of a letter from General Buonaparte dated 10th Vendemaire.

"We have taken the port at Pradella, that of Cerere, and are now blockading the Citadel of Mantua."

Previous to the above, General Buonaparte had taken 2100 priſoners, out of 2500 who had made a ſortie from Mantua.

The town of Neuwied, on the Rhine, had been declared to be neutral, by both armies.

The Archduke Charles, with a part of his army, had marched to arreſt the progreſs of Gen. Moreau, who continued victorious.

NEW-YORK, November 23.

Captain Taylor, arrived at Baltimore the 15th inſt. from Leogane informs, That privateers and barges had been very numerous at Leogane, but had lately either left

From the NEW-YORK DAILY ADVERTISER, *of Nov.* 17.

FOR ſome time paſt it has been inſinuated, aſſerted, and even printed in America, that there is no ſuch thing as national gratitude. This propoſition is one, among many others, whoſe truth it may not be unintereſting to inveſtigate; and whatever are the motives which have given birth to it, the intentions which it veils, or the acts which it attempts to cover, I propoſe to diſcuſs briefly, and in a general way, without reference to one nation or another, to avoid giving the argument any appearance of party ſpirit.

If the propoſition is preſented as a fact, as a mere obſervation, or as a moral reflexion, it is incontroverſable, of all the virtues attributable to human nature, the moſt rare is gratitude. Many moraliſts have reflected before the preſent day, that whoever confers an obligation adds to the number of the ungrateful, and perhaps makes himſelf an enemy; and experience has ſhewn, that there are few to be excepted from this bitter ſentence. If, then, gratitude ſo ſeldom takes place, between man and man, it is ſtill leſs to be looked for between nations and an individual, or between nation and nation; for nations are aſſemblages of individuals, whoſe paſſions, as we find in the hiſtory of the paſt, as well as that of the preſent age, are but too often at the diſpoſal of whoever is willing to miſlead them.

But if the propoſition, as would appear probable, is advanced as a doctrine, or as a political dogma, it is far from being ſelf-evident; I will even venture to ſay, that it is untrue as illiberal.

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The firſt is, that a nation is a body politic which ought to be free from every ſpecies of ſentiment, whoſe conſequences might be hurtful to its intereſts; but in the firſt place, this political body is compoſed of men whom no law, no decree, no power whatſoever, can deprive of the faculties of ſenſation and memory. It is, when a nation, through the medium of thoſe by whom it has choſen to be governed, takes ſome public and general determination, and then only, that it is a body politic. But when a few or many, or even the whole of thoſe individuals, employ the faculty of ſentiment or underſtanding which belong to them as men, it is no longer a body politic. Add to this, where is the nation in which thoſe who influence it, do not ſeek to keep up the ſentiment of glory and of honour? Such ſentiments, however, though often the exciting cauſe of great virtues, are to the full as often the cauſes of great diſorders and injuſtice. Who is ignorant, for inſtance, that the principle of national honour, in the ſenſe in which it has been hitherto underſtood, has been in every ſyſtem of government as frequent as it is a frivolous cauſe of the wars, and of courſe, the ruin of nations? The ſentiment of juſtice, which no one will deny ought to be inſtilled into a people, may likewiſe be followed by diſadvantageous conſequences; will any one, however, dare to advance the maxim, that a nation has liberty to break her engagements whenever ſhe finds her intereſt incompatible with good faith? Surely no one. The infraction of a treaty, even of a really diſadvantageous one, which has not been preceded by every amiable endeavour to obtain by negociation redreſs of the evils evidently reſulting from it, would deprive a nation, guilty of ſuch an act of that conſideration and eſteem which forms its principal and moſt laſting ſtrength, and would thus be hurtful to its intereſts, rightly underſtood. Shall the exiſtence of national morality be now called in queſtion? but I admit that a nation ought never to act againſt its true intereſts; that it ought never to be hurried on by the feelings and diſpoſitions of the individuals which compoſe it, to any ſtep which might be prejudicial to, or even compromiſe it. I acknowledge moſt ſincerely this political truth, and I will add further that, then, the duty of every government is to put the principle ſtrictly into practice, and that in America where inſtruction is more generally diffuſed, where their judgments are more exact, and their paſſions leſs exalted than in any other country (I ſpeak of the maſs of the people) and where proclamations, addreſſes, publications of all kinds, may be iſſued with the greateſt eaſe, every wiſe and prudent maxim, which has for its object the public good, and is clearly laid down and proved, will be generally adopted; and of courſe the evil, which might flow from the good diſpoſitions of individuals, are leſs dangerous than in any other quarter of the globe.

The ſecond principle on which the new doctrine reſts is, that nations in the ſervices which they render each other, have no other object, than their own intereſt, and ſeek to be uſeful only to themſelves, whence it is concluded, that the intereſts of the nation to which ſervice has been rendered, forming no part of the motives of the nation which affords its gratitude, has no foundation and would be folly. This reſearch into the motives of the ſervices done to us, is not of new invention; at all times, men have found pretexts to forget the favours they had received, and to enjoy them without remembering them. At all times likewiſe, ſome have been found who have fixed their attention ſolely on the ſervice itſelf, and in their enjoyment, never loſt their recollection; & at all times, in fine, it ſeems that the general opinion has been moſt in favour of the latter claſs. But let us go further; ſeveral moraliſts have advanced, that private intereſt is, without exception, the principle of every action and ſentiment of man, even of the ſtrongeſt inſtances of parental tenderneſs, of filial piety and conjugal affection. That the imperious neceſſity of acting in this or that particular manner, which they find in their heart, determines all their actions, and conſequently, that when men appear to act with the greateſt generoſity and diſintereſtedneſs, they do no more than obey their ſentiments, and, of courſe, ſerve their own intereſt. It is not my object to diſcuſs the propoſition, which is purely metaphyſical. But were it even true, where is the father, where is the huſband, who, indebted for the life of his children, or his wife, to the devoted exertions of a man, who has delivered them from aſſaſſins, or from fire, would think himſelf excuſed in his ingratitude, becauſe this man in expoſing himſelf to the danger, did no more than obey the feeling of his heart. I will go ſtill further; a man of ſmall fortune, has his little property attacked by a man of opulence, his cauſe is evidently a juſt one; but he is deſtitute of the means neceſſary to ſupport a long and expenſive law-ſuit, he is on the point of ſinking under the oppreſſion and avidity of his perſecutor. A third perſon intervenes, who aſſiſts him with his purſe and his advice, and affords him the means of defence; he gains his cauſe.—Will ſuch a perſon make reſearches to find out that the man, to whom he owes the ſupport of his fortune, was the mortal and inveterate enemy of his aggreſſor; and if he diſcovers in this reſearch, a motive to forget the benefit, will not the opinion of every man of probity, contain his condemnation?—But to give an example, ſtill more likely to be felt, in the country we inhabit, the important ſervices rendered to America by George Waſhington, are known by every one.—No one is ignorant of the courage, the prudence, the perſeverance, the ability, with which he combatted and overcame every kind of obſtacle which ſtarted up, during the ſtruggle for Independence.—His devotedneſs to whatever he conſiders as the intereſt of his country, cannot be doubted, even by thoſe who believe him ſuſceptible of error, and the conſequence has been the never failing expreſſion of the public gratitude. If in the preſent day, that a great number of his ſervices of ancient date, his cenſurers, if he has any, inquiring into the principle of his actions, ſhould pretend to diſcover that it was nothing more than ambition, and the love of glory, and of courſe, perſonal intereſt, and ſhould attempt, in this manner, to make America refuſe the gratitude ſhe pays him, would not ſuch attempts be followed by the public cenſure and the patrons of the doctrine I am combatting, themſelves cry ſhame on it? and notwithſtanding the queſtion in this caſe, is with reſpect to gratitude purely national.

From this ſeries of arguments which, unleſs I miſtake, are ſtriking, it follows, that the remembrance of ſervices received, and the ſentiments which naturally follow, may, I will even ſay, ought to exiſt among nations as well as the ſentiments of juſtice, and of honour, of which they are conſequences, and that the reſearch into the motives which give riſe to theſe ſervices, is nothing but a ſubterfuge, employed by thoſe who wiſh to enjoy, without being grateful. But the gratitude which penetrates him who feels it with ſentiments of affection and preference for the perſon who has done him kindneſs, which diſpoſes him to ſerve that perſon with all his ſtrength, does not draw him on to any ſtep which his moral ſenſe and his reaſon diſapprove. In being grateful he does not become the accomplice of his benefactors; he does not ſacrifice his honour to him, the intereſt of his family, nor the ſecret of his friend. Gratitude would be then a vice, and it is a virtue.

The remembrance in which one nation holds the important ſervices it has received from another nation, involves no obligations of a more frightful nature. It does not by any neceſſity draw it into wars fatal to the intereſt of the ſtate, into any diſadvantageous or humiliating treaty, and perhaps in examining thoſe treaties where advantages have been ſtrongly conteſted, it will not be found that national gratitude has been either their cauſe or even their pretext.

Finally, gratitude does not compromiſe the independence of a nation. Independence is, with reſpect to nations, what liberty is for individuals, the moſt impreſcriptible of rights, the moſt precious of bleſſings, that which they can never give up voluntarily, without ceaſing to exiſt with honour. A nation ought never, under any pretext, to render itſelf dependent upon another, not upon that which has powerfully aſſiſted it to regain its liberty, nor even upon that which diſputed it with the greateſt violence.

Such is, it appears to me, the true doctrine of national gratitude, and that of courſe, which ought to be taught to the people, and which we might hope to teach them with the greateſt profit.

But to tell them, that they ought to retain no gratitude towards a nation, whoſe ſervices they are acquainted with, and eſtabliſh ingratitude as a principle, is in fact to endeavour to inſtil into them principles worſe than illiberal, and beſides the attempt would be uſeleſs, for ungenerous minds, gratitude is the ſame with recollection.

I might extend this diſcuſſion much further, but it ſeems to be already extended ſufficiently for the end propoſed, and perhaps too much ſo, for an article in a newſpaper.

I am neither a Frenchman, nor an American: If I was a Frenchman, I ſhould perhaps have treated the ſubject with more indifference. If I was an American, I might have treated it with more warmth.—I am a friend to America and to Truth, a friend to juſt reaſoning, a man, in fine, who far from ſeeing without pain a people yet young and generally pure in its morals, led aſtray by bad principles, am deſirous to ſee the people of the old world, whom ſo many ages, ſo many abuſes, ſo many defects of government have corrupted, return, through the medium of liberty and good laws, to ſound political focus, that is, to accurate principles of morality and juſtice; in the conſtant obſervance of which they might find, at the ſame time, their intereſt and happineſs.

COLOGNE, Sept. 27

General Kleber yeſterday attacked and defeated the Auſtrians at the Sieg. At the departure of the Courier, a great number of priſoners had been brought into the town, and the whole army was in motion, and directing their march towards the enemy's army. This intelligence may be relied on.

PARIS, October 5.

The army of the Empreſs of Ruſſia, conſiſting of between 40 and 50,000 men which was marching to aſſiſt the Emperor, has been ordered back. The Emperor is very much chagrined at this diſappointment, but it is as yet impoſſible to aſcertain the cauſe of it.

It is expected that a declaration of war will take place between us and Sweden. We hear from Stockholm, that Parchel, the French Miniſter, and his Secretary, Marivaux, have been ordered to quit Stockholm.

There is a great mortality amongſt the French troops in Italy. The hoſpitals of Placenza, Milan, Lodi, Verona, &c. are full of ſick. In the firſt city, there were 4000 ſick; and 217 died on the 23d of Auguſt within eleven hours.

The Pope has already ſent to the French Republic a contribution of two millions of Roman Crowns, which we ſuppoſe is more than the amount of all the profits ariſing from the ſale of indulgencies within the Catholic See ſince the period of the Revolution.—Such is the viciſſitude of human affairs; he who was formerly in the habit of ſelling pardon to others, is now compelled to purchaſe his own peace.

LONDON, September 29.

On Wedneſday Earl Macartney kiſſed the King's hand on being appointed Governor of the Cape of Good-Hope, as did Silveſter Douglas, Eſq; as Deputy-Governor.

PHILADELPHIA, November 21.

On Friday laſt arrived the ſhip Fanny, Capt. Waite, from Roterdam, whence he ſailed the 27th Sept. in company with the ſhips Preſident, Smith, and Margaret, Coward, both for Baltimore, and the barque ——, Cummings of Newburyport, for Bourdeaux; left at Rotterdam the brig Amiable Matilda, Williams, of Philadelphia.—On the 27th and 28th he was boarded by two Britiſh frigates, and treated civilly. From the 23d to the 25th an embargo was laid on all veſſels at Rotterdam, to give an opportunity to ſeveral ſhips of war to go out, when they were to join the French and Dutch fleets at Helvoetſluys; from whence they were to go round to Dunkirk, where it was ſaid they would make their rendezvous.

Eleven Britiſh ſail of the line were in the North Seas.

Capt. Boggs, of the ſhip Joanna, 56 days from Lisbon. Previous to his ſailing the Britiſh had ſent in there, five Spaniſh veſſels, one of them very rich, under Spaniſh colors not being reverſed on the Britiſh over them. They were immediately given up to their right owners by order of government.

Extract of a letter from Meſſrs. John Bulkely and Son, of Liſbon, dated 14th Sept. 1796, to a merchant in this city.

"Reſpecting politics, the late apprehenſions of a war, between England and Spain, are diminiſhed, the latter having taken off the embargo on the Britiſh packets, and theſe are to continue to ſail in turns as uſual, our court is continuing to arrange matters with the French Republic, and a general peace is thought to be negociating—Flour 8 Mille per barrel.

SIR,

A number of the merchants of this city, together with the directors of the inſurance companies of North-America and and Pennſylvania, impreſſed with a high ſenſe of your humane and generous conduct, in reſcuing the paſſengers and crew of the ſhip Aurora, from inevitable death, as well as for your diſintereſted behaviour after having landed them, have requeſted us to preſent you, in their names with a piece of plate, of the value of four hundred dollars—We hope you will accept of it, as a mark of the reſpect and approbation of your fellow citizens.

We are, with eſteem, Sir,
Your moſt obedient ſervants,
THOMAS FITZSIMONS,
CONYNGHAM, NESBIT and Co.
WILLIAM CRAMOND.

Captain JOHN HODGE, of the ſhip SEDGLEY.

Philadelphia, November 19, 1796.

GENTLEMEN,

I am honoured with your letter of this day, preſenting to me on behalf of the merchants and inſurance offices of Philadelphia, a piece of plate, as a mark of their approbation of my conduct towards the paſſengers and crew of the ſhip Aurora.—I felt ſufficient ſatisfaction, in the reflection of having been inſtrumental in ſaving the lives of fellow men, who would have otherwiſe periſhed; but as public notice has in Europe, been taken of my conduct on that occaſion, it is particularly grateful to my feelings, that my own country has conſidered it deſerving of remembrance, and even a reward, which I accept with every ſenſation that ſuch diſtinguiſhed honor naturally excites.

I am, with the higheſt reſpect,
Gentlemen,
Your moſt obliged, and
Moſt obedient ſervant,
JOHN HODGE,
Maſter of the ſhip Sedgley.

November 23.

IMPORTANT.

Yeſterday, at a late hour, we received by the ſhip Deſpatch, Paris papers to the 14th October inclusive. We have only time to give a ſhort ſummary of their important contents:

The army of Italy have taken Mantua on the 30th of September, and the citadel is blocked up.

A column of the army of the Rhine and Moſſelle defeated the Auſtrians on the 30th September and firſt of October near Buchau, took two ſtands of colours, ſix pieces of artillery, and above 5000 priſoners.

A treaty of peace between the French Republic and the King of Naples, was ſigned at Paris on the 11th October. The King excludes the Engliſh from his ports and grants great commercial advantages to the republicans.

Mr. Harris, now Lord Miſburg, as the French Journaliſt calls him, is the perſon ſent to France by the Britiſh government, and is hourly expected at Paris.

The Archduke's army did not undertake any thing from the 17th to the 28th Sept. Kleber attacked and defeated the Auſtrians during that time in ſeveral partial engagements. On the 29th, the Archduke attacked the famous tete-de-pont near Neuwied, on the right bank of the Rhine; but was repulſed with great loſs. On the 30th Sept. the Archduke left the Lower Rhine and the Mein with 15,000 men in order to prevent being ſurrounded by Moreau; he left the command of his powerful army to Gen. Werneck.

The official accounts from the Army of the Sambre and Meuſe do not reach further than the 29th of Sept. when the diviſions of Hardy, Letevre and Championnet purſued three Auſtrian Columns beyond the river Seis. Bournonville had taken the command in chief of the Army, and there was every probability that this army would ſoon drive the Auſtrians from the Labn and the Mein.

The army of Italy had been ſucceſsful, as appears by the following deſpatch.

Extract of a letter from General Buonaparte dated 10th Vendemaire.

"We have taken the port at Pradella, that of Cerere, and are now blockading the Citadel of Mantua."

Previous to the above, General Buonaparte had taken 1100 priſoners, out of 1500 who had made a ſortie from Mantua.

The town of Neuwied, on the Rhine, had been declared to be neutral, by both armies.

The Archduke Charles, with a part of his army, had marched to arreſt the progreſs of Gen. Moreau, who continued victorious.

NEW-YORK, November 23.

Captain Taylor, arrived at Baltimore the 15th inſt. from Leogane informs, That privateers and barges had been very numerous at Leogane, but had lately either left

to, or had been hauled up, and privateersmen swearing they would take no more Americans—as the officers in Administration took the cargoes and pocketed the money themselves, without sharing the spoils—that no barges were coming out when he sailed, and that no Americans had been carried in for six weeks previous to his leaving that place—that there had been 18 sail of Americans taken into that port, 14 of which had been abandoned by their crews, after laying their from 50 to 90 days, in which time three captains and nearly all their crews had died—that prize masters and soldiers took possession of every American vessel, and kept constantly on board, that their cargoes were partly taken, partly spoiled on board, and the remainder landing when he sailed; and finally, that there was not the least prospect of ever obtaining a decision until the bottoms of the vessels were either eaten up by the worms, or the crews starved for want of provisions.

November 24

Extract of a letter from Fort Royal, Martinique, dated October 12, 1796.

"The mortality that prevails here among the army, navy and inhabitants is almost beyond conception. It appears from the returns that there have died in the army from the first of April last to the first of September, 3650. A company of artillerymen which consisted of 130, lost in the month of August 16 men, and out of 23 officers, there died 17—and their loss of men among the shipping here is not less considerable, for the Majestic lost by death, in the space of five weeks, 225 of her officers and men—at St. Lucia it is said to be more sickly, if possible, than at this place. I was informed yesterday that there was but about 500 at St. Lucia, fit for duty, and that Abercromby's army was considered as knock'd up."

Extract of a letter from Port au Prince dated Oct 24.

"I am sorry to inform you that Mr. A Forbes, a merchant of Kingston, arrived here some days ago from Jamaica, with a memorial from the merchants of that island, representing to the commander in chief the hardships they undergo from the admission of dry goods in American bottoms, &c. The General has therefore given the most positive orders that no further admittance in such vessels shall be permitted.

BOSTON, November 21.

By the brig Industry, Capt. Myrick, 32 days from Lisbon, we have received accounts, that two days before he left Lisbon the British packet had arrived from Gibraltar, which brought the alarming intelligence, that the combined French and Spanish fleets had taken Admiral Jarvis, with seven sail of the line, frigates, and all the transports, laden with troops and provisions, in the straights, bound for Gibraltar, and carried them into Alicante. The packet having touched at Lisbon, sailed immediately for England.

Extract of a letter from a respectable house in Charleston, (S. C.) to their correspondent here, of the 28th ult.

"Our markets are dull for this season, Country rum is in great demand, from 4s. 10d. to 5s. Rice 14s. to 16s. 6d. Tobacco 28s. to 30s.

From the (Boston) Independent Chronicle.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia, to his friend in this town, dated November 15

"I have just learnt, through such a channel as to be able to make the assertion *positive*, that M. Adet, *in conformity to the express orders of the Executive Directory*, has informed our Executive, that the French Government considers their conduct, with respect to French prizes and admission of British ships of War into our ports, as a violation of the 17th Article of the Treaty of '78, views our tamely suffering the interests of France to be wounded through us, by British depredations, as a violation of our neutrality, and sees in the same light many Regulations of our treaty with Britain; that the Directory, in consequence of this conduct and not having obtained satisfaction for those injuries, upon the repeated remonstrances of their Ministers, have determined to treat in future the American flag, as we shall suffer the English to treat it, and have ordered their Minister *to suspend his ministerial functions until satisfaction be obtained*. The Directory do not with this measure, dictated by the necessity of the state of things, arising from the pusillanimity or partiality of our Executive, to be considered as a rupture between the two Countries, but as a mark of their well founded dissatisfaction at the conduct of the Executive, they repeat their assurances of friendship for the nation.

"Being possessed from an undoubted source with this information, I thought it my duty as a Citizen of the United States to communicate it. I pledge my honour that the above statement is substantially faithful."

Extract of another letter from Philadelphia to gentleman in this town, dated Nov. 21. 1796 [four days prior to Mr. Adet's Note to the French Citizens.

"Mr. Mangouret, who was named Charge d'Affaires does not come. Mr. Adet is confirmed, and has received new orders; in consequence, he has communicated to the Executive a notification concerning the treatment the American ships shall meet with from the armed ships of the French Republic: It will be the same that the Americans receive from the English. I know the Minister has received stronger Orders. It is to notify the grievances of the French Government, and afterwards, immediately to cease every correspondence with the Executive, and return home, if necessary."

From the (New York) Daily Advertiser.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia of the first respectability and information; it will be found particularly interesting:

Philadelphia, November 16. 1796.

DEAR SIR,

You will see, by Bache's paper, that Mr. Adet has *suspended himself*. I use this expression, because I am confident he has no particular instruction for the step he has taken from the Directory, but acts under a general discretion, which that body is in the practice of giving to distant agents—You will say this is a bold step, and will be anxious for the issue—I give you my comment.

It has been long understood, that a certain party in this Country has been urging the French Government either to hostility with us, or at least to the appearance of it, as the means of supporting their influence and consequence—Accordingly I learn that, from time to time, symptoms of discontent have been manifested by the Directory, which again have subsided and given way to more friendly appearances.

The full tide of success at a certain period, led the Directory to form the plan of attacking Great-Britain through her commerce—Hence the measures in Italy and towards Portugal—Hence too the order with regard to Neutral Powers—The pretext of retaliating upon Great-Britain was to cover an actual, tho not a formal, war upon the Commerce of Neutral Powers.

A change of the tide explains the answer which the Directory gave to Mr. Munroe, and which he communicated in a letter of the 28th of August, importing that their ships of War would not be authorised to act as has been intimated, unless Great Britain had given or should give the order which was pretended.

Mr. *Adet* probably received in course the first determination, with instruction to communicate it to our government, and it is believed he has not been officially advised from his own government of the declaration made to Mr. Munroe.

In this state of things, Mr. Adet was told by the party, that something to excite in the community the fears of War with France would greatly favor Mr. Jefferson's election—The note from him to the Secretary of State, communicating the resolution of the Directory with regard to Neutral Powers which you have seen, was to answer that end.

Lest the dose should not be strong enough, further measures were to be pursued—The idea of a dissatisfaction of the French Government with our Executive was to be publicly declared, and the suspension of the Minister's functions was to give a more serious countenance to the proceeding.

But will the business stop here? this will depend upon events—If success returns to the French arms, the project of attacking Great Britain through the Neutral Powers will be resumed—And as the trade which she carries on with the United States is her most valuable branch, that must be lopped off if possible—If the French arms are unsuccessful, the Ministerial functions will be resumed by Mr Adet, or most probably, by a successor—For it is certain, that the Directory have repeatedly meditated a change of the present Minister and have made more than one appointment which has been again revoked—The case was of Mr. Mangouret who had been Consul at Charleston, and had been displaced for misconduct towards our Government. Letters from *Paris* in August say, that the Directory, upon inquiring into the cause of his displacement, had revoked his appointment as Minister—This does not look like an intention immediately to quarrel with us, and no new events could have taken place to produce it—This is a further key to Mr. Adet's conduct.

God grant that our Country may still be preserved in tranquility, for a War with any power would be greatly to be deplored—And I doubt not our executive will do every thing that is possible to avert it, and as heretofore will mingle *moderation* with *firmness*—But if, after all, we must be *governed* by *France* or must *fight France* no genuine American will hesitate to choose—we *must*, and please God, *we will be* an *Independent People*

As to the Election, I mistake the character of my Countrymen very much if these manœuvres do not defeat their own object—Miserable will be our condition, if the menaces of any foreign Power can impose upon us the *Creature* of that power as a chief Magistrate—If that can be, adieu the cause of Elective Government!—Adieu Republicanism!—

Farewell, &c.

NEWPORT, November 29.

We understand from the Georgia Papers that there is likely to be no valid Choice of Electors in that State, the Legislature having made no legal Provision for that Purpose, as two Houses having only passed a Resolution, prescribing the Mode, which by the Constitution of Georgia is not a legislative Act, without the Sanction of the Governor.—The Constitution of the United States, provides that each State shall appoint Electors in such Manner as the *Legislature thereof* may direct, and the Constitution of Georgia declares that the Governor shall have the *Revision* of all Bills passed by both Houses, *before the same shall become Laws*. In this Case, the Manner of appointing Electors has not been directed by a legislative Act, within the Constitution of Georgia, and therefore the Electors, if any should be appointed, would not be *legal* Electors, within the Constitution of the United States.

John Hoskins Stone, Esq; is elected Governor of the State of Maryland.

The State of Maryland chooses ten Electors of President and Vice President of the United States. It is said, that seven out of the Number are firm Federalists.

MARRIED]—Mr. WANTON GARDNER, to Miss WAITE CARR, Daughter of Capt. John Carr.

—On Tuesday Evening last, Capt. THOMAS HUDSON, to Miss JENNY FELL.

—Last Sunday Evening, Mr. THOMAS VOSE, to the amiable Miss MARY STODDARD GOLDEN, both of this Town.

DIED.]—At Coventry, STEPHEN POTTER, Esq.

—At Portsmouth (on this Island) Mr. JONATHAN FREEBORN.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of Newport, Nov. 28.

ENTERED,	*from*
Schooner Betsy, Brown,	Stonington
——— Nancy, Coggeshall,	Alexandria
——— Susanna, Wescott,	Richmond
Sloop Brandywine, Barden,	Philadelphia
——— Lilly, Hicks,	Ditto
——— Friendship, Peterson,	New-York
Brig Harriot, Wilson,	Essequibo and Trinidada
Schooner Beaver, Benjamin,	Ditto
CLEARED,	*For*
Brig Sophia, Child,	Turks Islands
——— Friendship, Child,	Charleston
——— Little Joseph, Munro,	St. Croix
Schooner Industry, Chase,	St. Thomas's
Sloop Rainbow, Cole,	New York
——— Industry, Thayer,	Dighton
——— Three Brothers, Mauran,	Charleston
——— Judith, Sayre,	Sagg-Harbour
Schooner Ruth, Nickerson,	Nantucket

All Persons having any Demands against the Estate of HENRY MARCHANT, late of this Town, Esquire, deceased, are requested to exhibit the same for settlement—and those indebted to said Estate are desired to make immediate Payment to

WILLIAM MARCHANT, *Executor.*

Fine and superfine FLOUR,

that is of an excellent Quality, now landing out of the Schooner Nancy, and for Sale, by

GIBBS & CHANNING.

November 29, 1796.

Benjamin Brenton

HAS removed to that large, airy, pleasant, and convenient House, in the Centre of *Thames-Street*, late the Property of Mr. AARON LOPEZ;—where Ladies and Gentlemen may be accommodated with Genteel BOARDING and LODGING.

☞ Good Stabling for Horses, and Care taken of Carriages.

Newport, November 28, 1796.

Just Imported, and now Opening, at his Store, a little to the Northward of the Church, in the Back-Street, and for Sale on reasonable Terms, by

Charles Lassalle,

A Beautiful and very extensive Variety of the most fashionable and elegant Kinds of Liverpool CROCKERY WARE.

Among which are,

A few neat Table Services,
Water Plates,
Tureens, in the Imitation of a Roast Turkey,
Dishes with Covers, green, blue, and brown Edge, and Cream Colour,
Ditto, with Pans and Covers, in the Imitation of Pies,
Ditto, Ditto, of Tarts,
Very Elegant Tea-Pots,
High and Low Candlesticks,
And a Number of other Articles, &c. &c.

☞ Those Ladies who will please to call at his Store, he is confident, may accommodate themselves with almost any Article, in the above Ware; they may have Occasion for, and of the newest Fashion.

Newport, Nov. 28, 1796.

LOST.

THE Subscriber Lost, on *Saturday* last in the Afternoon, a *small, black* POCKET-BOOK, containing TWO BILLS OF EXCHANGE, drawn in his Favour.—The Amount of One Bill is 1281 Dollars—of the other 1000 Dollars.—These Bills, and the other Papers in the Pocket-Book, are of no Value ONLY *to the Subscriber*; and therefore the Person who may have found them, will return them, it is hoped, without Delay to the Owner, who will honourably satisfy the Finder.

THAD. COOK.

Newport, Nov. 28, 1796.

To be SOLD, by

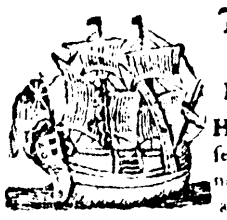
EBENEZER WOODWARD

The best of Virginia Sea-Coal.

FOR

NORTH AND SOUTH-CAROLINA,

The Sloop DEFIANCE,



GILBERT CHACE, Master,

Now lying at LANGLEY's Wharf,

Has good Accommodations for Passengers, and will sail by the 10th of next Month.—For Freight or Passage apply to the Master on board.

Newport, November 28, 1796.

Wanted immediately,

A SERVANT MAID, of good Character, in a small Family, to whom generous Wages will be given. Inquire of the Printer.

Nov. 29. '96.

Stephen Pierce

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Also, an Assortment of neat GUNLOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE. POWDER and SHOT, and an Assortment of CROCKERY WARE.

☞ Likewise—A Quantity of excellent SPANISH SEGARS, and Six SMALL ARMS, in good Order.

WE the Subscribers being appointed by the Town-Council of North-Kingstown, Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of SILVESTER PEARCE, late of North-Kingstown, deceased, represented Insolvent; and Six Months being allowed by said Council, do hereby call on all Persons having Demands against said Estate, to bring in their Claims to either of us, at our respective Dwellings, within said Term.

PETER PHILLIPS, } *Commissioners.*
DANIEL E UPDIKE, }

All Persons indebted to said Estate, are hereby requested to make immediate Payment to

BENJAMIN FOWLER.

November 14. 1796.

☞ *Advertisements omitted this Week will be inserted in our next.*

te, or had been hauled up, and privateersmen swearing they would take no more Americans—as the officers in Administration took the cargoes and pocketed the money themselves, without sharing the spoils—that no barges were coming out when he sailed, and that no Americans had been carried in for six weeks previous to his leaving that place—that there had been 18 sail of Americans taken into that port, 14 of which had been abandoned by their crews, after laying their from 50 to 90 days, in which time three captains and nearly all their crews had died—that prize masters and soldiers took possession of every American vessel, and kept constantly on board, that their cargoes were partly taken, partly spoiled on board, and the remainder landing when he sailed; and finally, that there was not the least prospect of ever obtaining a decision until the bottoms of the vessels were either eaten up by the worms, or the crews starved for want of provisions.

November 24

Extract of a letter from Fort Royal, Martinique, dated October 12, 1796.

"The mortality that prevails here among the army, navy and inhabitants is almost beyond conception. It appears from the returns that there have died in the army from the first of April last to the first of September, 3650. A company of artillerymen which consisted of 130, lost in the month of August 16 men, and out of 23 officers, there died 17—and their loss of men among the shipping here is not less considerable, for the Majestic lost by death, in the space of five weeks, 225 of her officers and men—at St. Lucia it is said to be more sickly, if possible, than at this place. I was informed yesterday that there was but about 500 at St. Lucia, fit for duty, and that Abercromby's army was considered as knock'd up."

Extract of a letter from Port au Prince dated Oct 24.

"I am sorry to inform you that Mr. A. Forbes, a merchant of Kingston, arrived here some days ago from Jamaica, with a memorial from the merchants of that island, representing to the commander in chief the hardships they undergo from the admission of dry goods in American bottoms, &c. The General has therefore given the most positive orders that no further admittance in such vessels shall be permitted.

BOSTON, November 21.

By the brig Industry, Capt. Myrick, 32 days from Lisbon, we have received accounts, that two days before he left Lisbon the British packet had arrived from Gibraltar, which brought the alarming intelligence, that the combined French and Spanish fleets had taken Admiral Jarvis, with seven sail of the line, frigates, and all the transports, laden with troops and provisions, in the straights, bound for Gibraltar, and carried them into Alicant. The packet having touched at Lisbon, sailed immediately for England.

Extract of a letter from a respectable house in Charleston, (S. C.) to their correspondent here, of the 28th ult.

"Our markets are dull for this season. Country rum is in great demand, from 4s. 10d. to 5s. Rice 14s. to 16s. 4d. Tobacco 28s. to 30s.

From the (Boston) Independent Chronicle.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia, to his friend in this town, dated November 15.

"I have just learnt, through such a channel as to be able to make the assertion *positive*, that M. Adet, *in conformity to the express orders of the Executive Directory*, has informed our Executive, that the French Government considers their conduct, with respect to French prizes and admission of British ships of War into our ports, as a violation of the 17th Article of the Treaty of '78, views our tamely suffering the interests of France to be wounded through us, by British depredations, as a violation of our neutrality, and sees in the same light many stipulations of our treaty with Britain; that the Directory, in consequence of this conduct, and not having obtained satisfaction for those injuries, upon the repeated remonstrances of their Ministers, have determined to treat in future the American flag, as we shall suffer the English to treat it, and have ordered their Minister *to suspend his ministerial functions until satisfaction be obtained*. The Directory do not wish this measure, dictated by the necessity of the state of things, arising from the pusillanimity or partiality of our Executive, to be considered as a rupture between the two Countries, but as a mark of their well founded dissatisfaction at the conduct of the Executive; they repeat their assurances of friendship for the nation.

"Being possessed from an undoubted source with this information, I thought it my duty as a Citizen of the United States to communicate it. I pledge my honour that the above statement is substantially faithful."

Extract of another letter from Philadelphia to gentleman in this town, dated Nov. 11, 1796. (Four days prior to Mr. Adet's Note to the French Citizens.

"Mr. Mangouret, who was named Charge d'Affaires does not come. Mr. Adet is confirmed, and has received new orders; in consequence, he has transmitted to the Executive a notification concerning the treatment the American ships shall meet with from the armed ships of the French Republic: It will be the same that the Americans receive from the English. I know the Minister has received stronger Orders. It is to notify the grievances of the French Government, and afterwards, immediately to cease every correspondence with the Executive, and return home, if necessary."

From the (New York) Daily Advertiser.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia, of the first respectability and information; it will be found particularly interesting:

Philadelphia, November 16, 1796.

DEAR SIR,

You will see, by Bache's paper, that Mr. Adet has *suspended himself*. I use this expression, because I am confident he has no particular instruct on for the step he has taken from the Directory, but acts under a general discretion, which that body is in the practice of giving to distant agents—You will say this is a bold step, and will be anxious for the issue—I give you my comment.

It has been long understood, that a certain party in this Country has been urging the French Government either to hostility with us, or at least to the appearance of it, as the means of supporting their influence and consequence—Accordingly I learn that, from time to time, symptoms of discontent have been manifested by the Directory, which again have subsided and given way to more friendly appearances.

The full tide of success at a certain period, led the Directory to form the plan of attacking Great-Britain through her commerce—Hence the measures in Italy and towards Portugal—Hence too the order with regard to Neutral Powers—The pretext of retaliating upon Great-Britain was to cover an actual, tho not a formal, war upon the Commerce of Neutral Powers.

A change of the tide explains the answer which the Directory gave to Mr. Munroe, and which he communicated in a letter of the 28th of August, importing that their ships of War would not be authorised to act as has been intimated, unless Great Britain had given or should give the order which was pretended.

Mr. *Adet* probably received in course the first determination, with instruction to communicate it to our government, and it is believed he has not been officially advised from his own government of the declaration made to Mr. Munroe.

In this state of things, Mr. Adet was told by the party, that something to excite in the community the fears of War with France would greatly favor Mr. Jefferson's election—The note from him to the Secretary of State, communicating the resolution of the Directory with regard to Neutral Powers which you have seen, was to answer that end.

Lest the dose should not be strong enough, further measures were to be pursued—The idea of a satisfaction of the French Government with our Executive was to be publicly declared, and the suspension of the Minister's functions was to give a more serious countenance to the proceeding.

But will the business stop here? this will depend upon events—If success returns to the French arms, the project of attacking Great Britain through the Neutral Powers will be resumed—And as the trade which she carries on with the United States is her most valuable branch, that must be lopped off if possible—If the French arms are unsuccessful, the Ministerial functions will be resumed by Mr Adet, or most probably, by a successor—For it is certain, that the Directory have repeatedly meditated a change of the present Minister and have made more than one appointment which has been again revoked—The case was of Mr. Mangouret who had been Consul at Charleston, and had been displaced for misconduct towards our Government. Letters from *Paris* in August say, that the Directory, upon inquiring into the cause of his displacement, had revoked his appointment as Minister—This does not look like an intention immediately to quarrel with us, and no new events could have taken place to produce it—This is a further key to Mr. Adet's conduct.

God grant that our Country may still be preserved in tranquility, for a War with any power would be greatly to be deplored—And I doubt not our executive will do every thing that is possible to avert it, and as heretofore will mingle *moderation* with *firmness*—But if, after all, we must be *governed* by *France* or must *fight France* no genuine American will hesitate to choose—We *must*, and please God, *we will be* an *Independent People*.

As to the Election, I mistake the character of my Countrymen very much if these manœuvres do not defeat their own object—Miserable will be our condition, if the menaces of any foreign Power can impose upon us the *Creature* of that power as a chief Magistrate—If that can be, adieu the cause of Elective Government!—Adieu Republicanism!—

Farewell, &c.

NEWPORT, November 29.

We understand from the Georgia Papers that there is likely to be no valid Choice of Electors in that State, the Legislature having made no legal Provision for that Purpose, the two Houses having only passed a Resolution, prescribing the Mode, which by the Constitution of Georgia is not a legislative Act, without the Sanction of the Governor.—The Constitution of the United States, provides that each State shall appoint Electors in such Manner as the *Legislature thereof* may direct, and the Constitution of Georgia declares that the Governor shall have the *Revision* of all Bills passed by both Houses, *before the same shall become Laws*. In this Case, the Manner of appointing Electors has not been directed by a legislative Act, within the Constitution of Georgia, and therefore the Electors, if any should be appointed, would not be *legal* Electors, within the Constitution of the United States.

John Hoskins Stone, Esq; is elected Governor of the State of Maryland.

The State of Maryland chooses ten Electors of President and Vice President of the United States. It is said, that seven out of the Number are firm Federalists.

MARRIED]—Mr. WANTON GARDNER, to Miss WAITE CARR, Daughter of Capt. John Carr.

—On Tuesday Evening last, Capt. THOMAS HUDSON, to Miss JENNY FELL.

—Last Sunday Evening, Mr. THOMAS VOSE, to the amiable Miss MARY STODDARD GOLDEN, both of this Town.

DIED.]—At Coventry, STEPHEN POTTER, Esq.

—At Portsmouth (on this Island) Mr. JONATHAN FREEBORN.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of Newport, Nov. 28.

ENTERED,	*from*
Schooner Betsy, Brown,	Stonington
—— Nancy, Coggeshall,	Alexandria
—— Susanna, Westcott,	Richmond
Sloop Brandywine, Barden,	Philadelphia
—— Lilly, Hicks,	Ditto
—— Friendship, Peterson,	New-York
Brig Harriot, Willson,	Esequibo and Trinidada
Schooner Beaver, Benjamin,	Ditto
CLEARED,	*For*
Brig Sophia, Child,	Turks Islands
—— Friendship, Child,	Charleston
—— Little Joseph, Munro,	St. Croix
Schooner Industry, Chase,	St. Thomas's
Sloop Rainbow, Cole,	New York
—— Industry, Thayer,	Dighton
—— Three Brothers, Mauran,	Charleston
—— Judith, Sayre,	Sagg-Harbour
Schooner Ruth, Nickerson,	Nantucket

All Persons having any Demands against the Estate of HENRY MARCHANT, late of this Town, Esquire, deceased, are requested to exhibit the same for settlement—and those indebted to said Estate are desired to make immediate Payment to

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Fine and superfine FLOUR, that is of an excellent Quality, now landing out of the Schooner Nancy, and for Sale, by

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Ditto, with Pans and Covers, in the Imitation of Pies,
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Very Elegant Tea-Pots,
High and Low Candlesticks,
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PETER PHILLIPS. } *Commissioners.*
DANIEL E UPDIKE. }

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BENJAMIN FOWLER.

November 14, 1796.

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From the Gazette of the United States, of Nov. 9, 1796.

To DELLA CRUSCA.

BLEST "genius of the god of day"
Escaped the swelling surges roar;
Receive a grateful tribute lay,
That hails thee welcome to our shore.

In Britain's isle, subdued by love,
Thy magic muse in moving verse
Confest thy pangs; whilst every grove
Was taught "Matilda" to rehearse.

Resume once more thy "golden quill"—
A nobler theme demands thy song.
Quickly our hero's virtues tell;
To Washington thy strains belong.

If aught can more illume his fame,
Which soars above the eagle's wings,
Or nations more admire his name,
It is that Della Crusca sings.

Sing the great chief, who to his fields withdraws—
Oh sing, whilst worlds shall listen with applause!

LAURA.

To Mrs. MERRY, *formerly the celebrated Miss* BRUNTON.

FROM scenes made horrid with domestic cries,
Illustrious Merry greets our calmer skies!
In smiles congenial to our sacred dome,
Here flies the Muse to gain a tranquil home;
Here uncontroul'd to wake the Tragic flame,
And blaze refulgent on the torch of fame!—
Expectant fancy views the fadeless stream
Of Shakespeare's glory, from her pathos beam;
From sounds transcendant shall his spirit fly,
Glow in her breast, or sparkle in her eye;
And while attentive to fictitious woe,
In fabled pity nature's tears shall flow;
Draw from our hearts the apprehensive sigh,
When to our fears, a Juliet seems to die;
When lost to love, the mad Ophelia's rage,
In laughing sadness treads the fearful stage;
Or by her art a mental transport raise,
When virtue, favor'd, meets the burst of praise.—
Ere long, thus Brunton, by her magic pow'r,
In mingled joys, shall amplify the hour;
By peerless efforts of a boundless mind,
Make murder pity, and the knife be kind;
Learn stones to weep; and inert bosoms move,
To deeds of virtue, or the shades of love;
Touch the quick nerve of patriotic zeal,
Or, by reflection, conscious guilt reveal.
Thus shall she blaze, and in the book of fame,
Add honours brighter to a BRILLIANT NAME! R.

Philadelphia, Nov. 5th.

The Proprietors of the Rhode-

Island BRIDGE are hereby notified, that the Directors have assessed Fifteen Dollars on each Share of said Bridge, payable to the Treasurer, at his House, on or before the 25th Instant.

SAMUEL SANFORD, *Clerk.*

Newport, Nov 14, 1796.

NEW GOODS.

John Bours, jun.

Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public in general,

That he has received a complete Assortment of DRY GOODS, which he is now selling at the Shop lately improved by THOMAS HOWLAND, and directly at the Foot of the Church Lane, as low as any Person in the State.

Newport, November 1, 1796.

ROBERT LAWTON

Respectfully informs the Public in general, and his old Customers in particular,

That he has removed his Shop to the House lately improved by the Miss MUMFORDS, and nearly opposite the Store of Messrs. GIBBS and CHANNING, in Thames street, and has just received, is now opening, and for Sale,

A prime and elegant Assortment of the most fashionable

GOODS,

Suitable for the Season, by Wholesale and Retail, at a very low Advance.

Among which are,

An elegant ASSORTMENT of
Ladies' and Gentlemens' Beaver HATS.
Also very low priced Mens' and Boys' Ditto, &c &c.

Newport, Nov. 7, 1796.

Flax-Seed

That is of good Quality, and well cleaned, will be purchased as usual, by

GIBBS & CHANNING.

TO BE SOLD,

Seven Shares in the Rhode-Island BANK.——Inquire of the Cashier.

Newport, Nov. 7, 1796.

JUST IMPORTED, and for Sale, by

Gibbs & Channing,

CLEAN Russia HEMP,
IRON, assorted,
Russia DUCK,
Raven's DUCK,
DIAPERS,
Brown and White SHEETING,
CORDAGE, ISINGLASS, &c.

Newport, Oct. 24, 1796

EBENEZER WOODWARD

Has for Sale, at his New Store on the Long-Wharf,

A FEW Pipes of good flavoured Brandy—1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th Proof; Bottle Porter, in Hogsheads; Sherry Wine, by the Quarter-Cask; Castile Soap, and Chocolate, by the Box; Port Wine, per Pipe; a Quantity of Lumber, viz—White Oak Hogshead Staves and Heading, Pine Timber, Oak and Pine Joists, Shingles, Clapboards, &c.

Also for Sale at his Shop, in Thames-street,

Superfine and coarse Broadcloths, India Cottons, Checks, Coatings, Elasticks, Flannels, Men's Worsted Hose, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Calicoes, Linens, Stuffs suitable for the Season—Sewing Twine, Hats, Mens' and Womens' Shoes, a few Pearl Buttons, &c.—Irish Linens by the Bale, Three threaded Seine Twine by the Bale, Spunyarn, Whalebone, some new Rigging, mould Candles per Box—A Quantity of fresh Raisins, just arrived from Malaga—Pickled Salmon, Dry Bass, Ship Bread, &c.

Also—A HOUSE in good Repair, with Four Rooms on a Floor, pleasantly situated on Thames Street.

Likewise—A BRIG of 110 Tons—a SLOOP of 84 Tons—a SCHOONER of 37 Tons.

Newport, October 24, 1796.

JUDAH & LEVY

Have for Sale, at their Manufactory on the Hill, opposite Mr. WILLIAM TILLEY's *Rope Walk,*

MOULD and dipt CANDLES, and Hard and Soft SOAP, by Wholesale and Retail, as Cheap as can be purchased in the State, and of an excellent Quality.

They have also for Sale,

50 Barrels of Richmond fine FLOUR, and 30 Kegs of prime Virginia manufactured Negro Head TOBACCO.

N. B.—A generous Price constantly given for ASHES.

Newport, Nov. 7, 1796.

Tobacco & Snuff Manufactory.

Kaighn & Cahoone,

A few Doors South of the NEW LANE,

INFORM their Friends and Customers, that they carry on the above Business as usual, and keep a constant Supply of the following Kinds of TOBACCO and SNUFF, by Wholesale and Retail, viz.

Pigtail, fine and coarse—Ladies Twist—Segars—Negro Head—Cut Tobacco, for chewing and smoaking—Pigtail and Paper Tobacco, for Shipping—Rappee and Scotch Snuff—Sweet scented Mountain Tobacco, &c.

All the above Articles are warranted, and will be sold as low as in New York, or any other State.

N. B. Wanted, one Journeyman, and 2 or 3 active Boys as Apprentices, to the above Business.

To be Sold, by

BENJAMIN HILL,

On Capt. CALEB GARDNER's *Wharf,*

SHIP BREAD and Cabin Bread, of all Kinds, as cheap as any imported, of equal Quality.

——Also superfine and common Flour by the Barrel.

Newport, August 1, 1796.

Just Received, and for Sale, by

HENRY G. CHAMPLIN,

At his Store, in Thames-street, just below the RED MARKET,

A FRESH and general Assortment of GOODS, suitable for the Season.

SPERMACETI CANDLES, of the first Quality, by the Box, or smaller Quantity.

He has also for Sale,

Good Turk's-Island SALT, by the Bushel.

☞ Flaxseed, Tow-Cloth, and many other Articles of Country Produce, will be taken in pay for the above.

FRESH RAISINS.

ELIZABETH MILLER most respectfully informs her Friends, that she has just received from Boston—A FEW CASKS OF RAISINS——of an extraordinary Quality.

Also, POWDERED SUGAR.

TO BE SOLD,

AN Estate, lying between the Estate of Mr. GEORGE GIBBS, and the Estate improved by Mr. JOHN HADWEN:—Consisting of Two Dwelling-Houses, Store, Wharf, Yard, Garden, and a good Well of Water, &c. &c.—— For Particulars apply to GEORGE CHAMPLIN, Esq; or the Subscriber, in South-Kingstown. THO. C. HAZARD.

Newport, August 22, 1796.

FOR SALE, BY

Christop^r. Champlin

RUSSIA clean HEMP,
Raven's DUCK,
Russia DUCK,
Old Sable BAR-IRON,
CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Hard SOAP, per Box.

Just imported in the Snow Elizabeth:
And, MOLASSES by the Hogshead.

Newport, Oct. 17, 1796

Fall Goods,

A General Assortment just opened, at the Sign of the BUCK, near CARR's Ferry, and ready for Sale,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL,

At the usual low Prices, by

THOMAS GREEN & CO.

Who continue to take in Home-made Cloths, clean Flax Seed, and other Country Produce, equal to Cash.

Newport, Oct 24. 1796.

A Large and complete Assortment of

FALL GOODS,

Just Open'd, and now selling, at WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY

Green & Tillinghast,

On the very lowest Terms.

Newport, Nov. 7, 1796.

A NEW SHOP

Of very cheap GOODS,

Suitable for the Season,

Just Open'd, and now expos'd for Sale, by

Sally M. Smith,

Two Doors Northward of the Ferry's Wharf.

Newport, Nov 7, 1796.

New Merchant-Taylor's Store.

HENRY MUMFORD,

MERCHANT-TAYLOR,

RESPECTFULLY *informs his Friends and the Public in general, that he has just received a handsome Assortment of Cloths, Coatings, Cassimeres Vest Patterns &c &c. which he is now selling and is ready to make up. at his store directly at the Foot of the New Lane, and two Doors North from the Golden Eagle, as low as any Person in the State.*

Newport, November 1, 1796.

FOR SALE, BY

William & Thomas Handy,

At their MANUFACTORY, in Pelham-Street,

Between Mr. Townsend's Coffee-House, and the General Treasurer's Office,

HARD-SOAP,

Wholesale and Retail,

Warranted equal in Quality to any manufactured within the United States.

Cash, and the highest Price, constantly given for ASHES.

American Manufactures.

DUCK and sewing TWINE, warranted equal in Quality to any manufactured in the United States (or imported) for Sale by

Christopher Fowler

At the DUCK MANUFACTORY,

Where a generous Price is constantly given, for good clean FLAX.

THE Subscribers, Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims against the Estate of GILBERT MANCHESTER, of Tiverton, deceased, (represented Insolvent, and Six Months being allowed for that Purpose) the Creditors to said Estate are desired to exhibit their Claims to either of us, at our Dwellings, on the Second Monday in each Month, for Six Months next after this Date; at which Time and Place we will attend. THOMAS DURFEE, } *Commissioners*
PHILIP CORY, }

November 3, 1796.

From the Gazette of the United States, of Nov. 9, 1796.

To DELLA CRUSCA.

BLEST "genius of the god of day"
Escaped the swelling surges roar;
Receive a grateful tribute lay,
That hails thee welcome to our shore.

In Britain's isle, subdued by love,
Thy magic muse in moving verse
Confest thy pangs; whilst every grove
Was taught "Matilda" to rehearse.

Resume once more thy "golden quill"—
A nobler theme demands thy song.
Quickly our hero's virtues tell;
To Washington thy strains belong.

If aught can more illume his fame,
Which soars above the eagle's wings,
Or nations more admire his name,
It is that Della Cruscs sings.

Sing the great chief, who to his fields withdraws—
Oh sing, whilst worlds shall listen with applause!

LAURA.

To Mrs. MERRY, *formerly the celebrated Miss* BRUNTON.

FROM scenes made horrid with domestic cries,
Illustrious Merry greets our calmer skies!
To smiles congenial to our sacred dome,
Here flies the Muse to gain a tranquil home;
Here uncontroul'd to wake the Tragic flame,
And blaze refulgent on the torch of fame!—
Expectant fancy views the fadeless stream
Of Shakespeare's glory, from her pathos beam;
From sounds tranicendant shall his spirit fly,
Glow in her breast, or sparkle in her eye;
And while attentive to fictitious woe,
In fabled pity nature's tears shall flow;
Draw from our hearts the apprehensive sigh,
When to our fears, a Juliet seems to die;
When lost to love, the mad Ophelia's rage,
In laughing sadness treads the fearful stage;
Or by her art a mental transport raise,
When virtue, favor'd, meets the burst of praise.—
Ere long, thus Brunton, by her magic pow'r,
In mingled joys, shall amplify the hour;
By peerless efforts of a boundless mind,
Make murder pity, and the knife be kind;
Learn stones to weep; and inert bosoms move,
To deeds of virtue, or the shades of love;
Touch the quick nerve of patriotic zeal,
Or, by reflection, conscious guilt reveal.
Thus shall she blaze, and in the book of fame,
Add honours brighter to a BRILLIANT NAME! R.

Philadelphia, Nov. 5th.

The Proprietors of the Rhode-Island BRIDGE are hereby notified, that the Directors have assessed Fifteen Dollars on each Share of said Bridge, payable to the Treasurer, at his House, on or before the 25th Instant.

SAMUEL SANFORD, *Clerk.*

Newport, Nov. 14, 1796.

NEW GOODS.

John Bours, jun.

Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public in general,

That he has received a complete Assortment of DRY GOODS, which he is now selling at the Shop lately improved by THOMAS HOWLAND, and directly at the Foot of the Church Lane, as low as any Person in the State.

Newport, November 1, 1796.

ROBERT LAWTON

Respectfully informs the Public in general, and his old Customers in particular,

That he has removed his Shop to the House lately improved by the Miss MUMFORDS, and nearly opposite the Store of Messieurs GIBBS and CHANNING, in Thames street, and has just received, is now opening, and for Sale,

A prime and elegant Assortment of the most fashionable

GOODS,

Suitable for the Season, by Wholesale and Retail, at a very low Advance.

Among which are,

An elegant ASSORTMENT of
Ladies' and Gentlemens' Beaver HATS.
Also very low priced Mens' and Boys' Ditto, &c. &c.

Newport, Nov. 7, 1796.

Flax-Seed

That is of good Quality, and well cleaned, will be purchased as usual, by

GIBBS & CHANNING.

TO BE SOLD,

Seven Shares in the Rhode-Island BANK.——Inquire of the Cashier.

Newport, Nov. 7, 1796.

JUST IMPORTED, and for Sale, by

Gibbs & Channing,

CLEAN Russia HEMP,
IRON, assorted,
Russia DUCK,
Raven's DUCK,
DIAPERS,
Brown and White SHEETING,
CORDAGE, ISINGLASS, &c.

Newport, Oct. 24, 1796

EBENEZER WOODWARD

Has for Sale, at his New Store on the Long-Wharf,

A FEW Pipes of good flavoured Brandy—1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th Proof; Bottle Porter, in Hogsheads; Sherry Wine, by the Quarter-Cask; Castile Soap, and Chocolate, by the Box; Port Wine, per Pipe; a Quantity of Lumber, viz.—White Oak Hogshead Staves and Heading, Pine Timber, Oak and Pine Joists, Shingles, Clapboards, &c.

Also for Sale at his Shop, in Thames-street,

Superfine and coarse Broadcloths, India Cottons, Checks, Coatings, Elasticks, Flannels, Men's Worsted Hose, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Calicoes, Linens, Stuffs suitable for the Season—Sewing Twine, Hats, Mens' and Womens' Shoes, a few Pearl Buttons, &c.—Irish Linens by the Bale, Three threaded Seine Twine by the Bale, Spunyarn, Whalebone, some new Rigging, mould Candles per Box—A Quantity of fresh Raisins, just arrived from Malaga—Pickled Salmon, Dry Bass, Ship Bread, &c.

Also—A HOUSE in good Repair, with Four Rooms on a Floor, pleasantly situated on Thames Street.

Likewise—A BRIG of 110 Tons—a SLOOP of 84 Tons—a SCHOONER of 37 Tons.

Newport, October 24, 1796.

JUDAH & LEVY

Have for Sale, at their Manufactory on the Hill, opposite Mr. WILLIAM TILLEY's *Rope Walk,*

MOULD and dipt CANDLES, and Hard and Soft SOAP, by Wholesale and Retail, as Cheap as can be purchased in the State, and of an excellent Quality.

They have also for Sale,

50 Barrels of Richmond fine FLOUR, and 30 Kegs of prime Virginia manufactured Negro Head TOBACCO.

N. B.—A generous Price constantly given for ASHES.

Newport, Nov. 7, 1796.

Tobacco & Snuff Manufactory.

Kaighn & Caboone,

A few Doors South of the NEW LANE,

INFORM their Friends and Customers, that they carry on the above Business as usual, and keep a constant Supply of the following Kinds of TOBACCO and SNUFF, by Wholesale and Retail, viz.

Pigtail, fine and coarse—Ladies Twist—Segars—Negro Head—Cut Tobacco, for chewing and smoaking—Pigtail and Paper Tobacco, for Shipping—Rappee and Scotch Snuff—Sweet scented Mountain Tobacco, &c.

All the above Articles are warranted, and will be sold as low as in New York, or any other State.

N. B. Wanted, one Journeyman, and 2 or 3 active Boys as Apprentices, to the above Business.

To be Sold, by

BENJAMIN HILL,

On Capt. CALEB GARDNER's *Wharf,*

SHIP BREAD and Cabin Bread, of all Kinds, as cheap as any imported, of equal Quality.

——Also superfine and common Flour by the Barrel.

Newport, August 1, 1796.

Just Received, and for Sale, by

HENRY G. CHAMPLIN,

At his Store, in Thames-street, just below the RED MARKET,

A FRESH and general Assortment of GOODS, suitable for the Season.

SPERMACETI CANDLES, of the first Quality, by the Box, or smaller Quantity.

He has also for Sale,

Good Turk's-Island SALT, by the Bushel.

☞ Flaxseed, Tow-Cloth, and many other Articles of Country Produce, will be taken in pay for the above.

FRESH RAISINS.

ELIZABETH MILLER most respectfully informs her Friends, that she has just received from Boston—A FEW CASKS OF RAISINS——of an extraordinary Quality.

Also, POWDERED SUGAR.

TO BE SOLD,

AN Estate, lying between the Estate of Mr. GEORGE GIBBS, and the Estate improved by Mr. JOHN HADWEN:—Consisting of Two Dwelling-Houses, Store, Wharf, Yard, Garden, and a good Well of Water, &c. &c.——For Particulars apply to GEORGE CHAMPLIN, Esq; or the Subscriber, in South-Kingstown. THO. C. HAZARD.

Newport, August 22, 1796.

FOR SALE, BY

Christop^r. Champlin

RUSSIA clean HEMP,
Raven's DUCK,
Russia DUCK,
Old Sable BAR-IRON,
CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Hard SOAP, per Box.

Just imported in the Snow Elizabeth:
And, MOLASSES by the Hogshead.

Newport, Oct. 17, 1796

Fall Goods,

A General Assortment just opened, at the Sign of the BUCK, near CARR's Ferry, and ready for Sale,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL,

At the usual low Prices, by

THOMAS GREEN & CO,

Who continue to take in Home-made Cloths, clean Flax Seed, and other Country Produce, equal to Cash.

Newport, Oct. 24, 1796.

A Large and complete Assortment of

FALL GOODS,

Just Open'd, and now selling, at WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY

Green & Tillinghast,

On the very lowest Terms.

Newport, Nov. 7, 1796.

A NEW SHOP

Of very cheap GOODS,

Suitable for the Season,

Just Open'd, and now expos'd for Sale, by

Sally M. Smith,

Two Doors Northward of the Ferry's Wharf.

Newport, Nov. 7, 1796.

New Merchant-Taylor's Store.

HENRY MUMFORD,

MERCHANT-TAYLOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public in general, that he has just received a handsome Assortment of Cloths, Coatings, Cassimeres, Vest Patterns, &c. &c. which he is now selling, and is ready to make up, at his Store directly at the Foot of the New Lane, and two Doors North from the Golden Eagle, as low as any Person in the State.

Newport, November 1, 1796.

FOR SALE, BY

William & Thomas Handy,

At their MANUFACTORY, in Pelham-Street,

Between Mr. Townsend's Coffee-House, and the General Treasurer's Office,

HARD-SOAP,

Wholesale and Retail,

Warranted equal in Quality to any manufactured within the United States.

Cash, and the highest Price, constantly given for ASHES.

American Manufactures.

DUCK and sewing TWINE, warranted equal in Quality to any manufactured in the United States (or imported) for Sale by

Christopher Fowler

At the DUCK MANUFACTORY,

Where a generous Price is constantly given, for good clean FLAX.

THE Subscribers, Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims against the Estate of GILBERT MANCHESTER, of Tiverton, deceased, (represented Insolvent, and Six Months being allowed for that Purpose) the Creditors to said Estate are desired to exhibit their Claims to either of us, at our Dwellings, on the Second Monday in each Month, for Six Months next after this Date; at which Time and Place we will attend.

THOMAS DURFEE, } *Commissioners.*
PHILIP CORY, }

November 3, 1796.